### SOUTH CAROLINA EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION COMMISSION COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

## FINANCIAL AND COMPLIANCE REPORT YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000

#### State of South Carolina



THOMAS L. WAGNER, JR., CPA

(803) 253-4160 FAX (803) 343-0723

December 18, 2000

The Honorable Jim Hodges, Governor and

Members of the South Carolina Educational Television Commission

South Carolina Educational Television Commission

Columbia, South Carolina

This report on the audit of the financial statements of the South Carolina Educational Television Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000, was issued by Rogers & Laban, PA, Certified Public Accountants, under contract with the South Carolina Office of the State Auditor.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please let us know.

Respectfully submitted,

inomas L. Wagner, J

State Auditor

TLWjr/sag

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Mr. Thomas L. Wagner, Jr., CPA, State Auditor State of South Carolina Columbia, South Carolina

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the South Carolina Educational Television Commission ("the Commission") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2000, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Commission's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, the financial statements of the South Carolina Educational Television Commission are intended to present the financial position and results of operations of only that portion of the funds and account groups of the State of South Carolina financial reporting entity that is attributable to the transactions of the South Carolina Educational Television Commission, an agency of the State.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the South Carolina Educational Television Commission as of June 30, 2000, and the results of its operations for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Note 19, management discovered certain revenue and expenditures were misclassified by fund and others by expenditure classification for the year ended June 30, 1999. The affected asset and liability balances in the special revenue and the cash and beginning fund balance in the capital projects fund for the current special revenue and the cash and beginning fund balance in the capital projects fund for the current year have been restated to correct the errors in the application of accounting principles. Also, as discussed in Note 19, management discovered that the cost of land and building of certain assets held for sale in the general fixed asset account group had not been properly classified in a prior year.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated December 6, 2000 on our consideration of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Governmental Auditing Standards</u> and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the result of our audit.

Rogers & Laban, PA

December 6, 2000

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## COMBINED BALANCE SHEET - ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS JUNE 30, 2000

	Gove	ernmental Fund	Туреѕ	Account Groups		
ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS	General	Special Revenue	Capital Projects	General Fixed Assets	General Long-Term Debt	
Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable, net Accrued interest receivable Due from General Fund of the State Due from other State agencies	\$ 6,095,520 910,821 285 935,792 147,795	\$3,545,490	\$ 594,973	\$	\$	
Due from other funds Costs of programs not telecast State capital improvement bond proceeds receivable Capital reserve fund proceeds receivable Property and equipment	215,047	7,196	6,596,215 1,379,619			
Amount to be provided for retirement of general long-term debt	-			107,071,297	10,852,510	
TOTAL ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS	\$ 8,305,260	\$3,552,686	\$8,570,807	\$107,071,297	\$10,852,510	
LIABILITIES, FUND EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS	<b>3</b>					
LIABILITIES:						
Accounts payable Accrued salaries and related benefits Deferred revenue Due to other funds	\$ 846,097 1,100,393 170,637 7,196	\$ 79,983 31,197 3,441,506	\$ 81,536 3,549	\$	\$	
Obligation under capital lease Obligation under note payable Accrued compensated absences and related benefits	7,12				2,463,811 6,481,628	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,124,323	3,552,686	85,085		1,907,071	
FUND EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS: Investment in general fixed assets Fund balances:				107,071,297		
Reserved for costs of programs not yet telecast Reserved for capital projects and equipment Unreserved Fund Balance:	215,047		8,485,722			
Undesignated fund balance	5,965,890					
TOTAL FUND EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS	6,180,937		8,485,722	107,071,297		
TOTAL LIABILITIES, FUND EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS	\$ 8,305,260	\$3,552,686	\$8,570,807	\$107,071,297	\$10,852,510	

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

## COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000

	General	Special Revenue	Capital Projects
REVENUES:			
State appropriation	\$20,716,788	\$	\$
Contributed support	12,234,021		
Contributions	10,433		
Program sales	3,536,447		
Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Inc. grant	3,198,254		
Education Improvement Act		1,305,085	527,655
Private grants and contracts		48,538	
Federal grants			11,879
Charges for services	76,741		
Rental fees	648,187		
Royalties	516,114		
Interest/investment income	2,748		
Capital improvement bond proceeds			10,000,000
Sale of assets held for sale	561,980		
Miscellaneous income	54,824		
TOTAL REVENUES	41,556,537	1,353,623	10,539,534
EXPENDITURES:			
Internal administration	0.040.477		
Public education:	9,242,477	39,420	
Early childhood			
School services	437,450		
General support and services	694,098	4 000 400	
	8,862,661	1,263,188	
Higher education general support and services Agency services:	4,277,394		
Local government and business services	212,183		
General support and services	2,133,099		
Community education general support and services	4,955,618	E1 01E	
Public affairs general support and services	1,733,627	51,015	
Cultural and performing arts general support and services	7,952,594		
Partnership for distance learning			
Equipment and materials purchased for resale	346,691		
Equipment purchased and permanent improvements	125,313		6 046 622
=44.Fon Paronassa and permanent improvements	<del></del>		6,046,623
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	40,973,205	1,353,623	6,046,623
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	583,332	- 0 -	4,492,911
FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING, AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	5,572,714	-0-	4,094,840
PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT			(102,029)
FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING AS RESTATED	6,156,046	-0-	8,485,722
INCREASE IN RESERVE FOR COST OF			
PROGRAMS NOT YET TELECAST	24,891		
****			
FUND BALANCES, ENDING	\$ 6,180,937	\$ -0-	\$ 8,485,722

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - TOTAL BUDGETED FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000

	Budgetary General Fund		Other Budgeted Funds		Total Budgeted Funds				
	Legal Basis Budget	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Legal Basis Budget	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Legal Basis Budget	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Personal services Employer contributions Other operating expenses Permanent improvements Special items: Partnership for	\$ 9,960,238 2,516,123 7,693,918	\$ 9,886,020 2,516,114 7,631,331	\$ 74,218 9 62,587	\$ 1,934,007 471,913 15,750,542 6,956,122	\$ 1,606,542 388,320 7,339,209 6,380,252	\$ 327,465 83,593 8,411,333 575,870	\$ 11,894,245 2,988,036 23,444,460 6,956,122	\$11,492,562 2,904,434 14,970,540 6,380,252	\$ 401,683 83,602 8,473,920 575,870
distance learning	669,000	341,972	327,028				669,000	341,972	327,028
Totals	\$20,839,279	\$20,375,437	\$ 463,842	\$25,112,584	\$15,714,323	\$ 9,398,261	\$ 45,951,863	\$36,089,760	\$ 9,862,103

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000

#### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The accounting policies of the South Carolina Educational Television Commission (the Commission) conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The Commission's significant accounting principles are described below.

#### **Reporting Entity**

The core of the financial reporting entity is the primary government, which has a separately elected governing body. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, the financial reporting entity includes both the primary government and all of its component units. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. In turn, component units may have component units. The Commission has determined it has no component units.

An organization other than a primary government may serve as a nucleus for a reporting entity when it issues separate financial statements. That organization is identified herein as a primary entity.

The primary government or entity is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body, including situations in which the voting majority consists of the primary entity's officials serving as required by law (e.g., employees who serve in an ex officio capacity on the component unit's board are considered appointments by the primary entity) and (1) it is able to impose its will on that organization or (2) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary entity. The primary entity also may be financially accountable if an organization is fiscally dependent on it even if it does not appoint a voting majority of the board. An organization is fiscally dependent on the primary entity that holds one or more of the following powers:

- Determines its budget without another government having the authority to approve and modify that budget;
- (2) Levies taxes or set rates or charges without approval by another government; or,
- (3) Issues bonded debt without approval by another government.

The Commission is responsible for the administration of the South Carolina Educational Television Network systems. The Commission is an agency of the State of South Carolina established by Section 59-7-10 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina.

The Governor appoints the members of the Commission with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Commission members are the governing body of the Commission. The funds and account groups of the Commission are included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the State of South Carolina, the primary government.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000

#### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

#### **Reporting Entity (Continued)**

The Commission is granted an annual appropriation for operating purposes as authorized by the South Carolina General Assembly. The appropriation as enacted becomes the legal operating budget for the Commission. The Appropriation Act authorizes expenditures from funds appropriated from the General Fund of the State and authorizes expenditures of total funds. The laws of the State and the policies and procedures specified by the State for State agencies and institutions are applicable to the activities of the Commission. Generally, all State departments, agencies, and colleges are included in the State's reporting entity, which is the primary government of the State of South Carolina. These entities are financially accountable to and fiscally dependent on the State. Although the Commission operates somewhat autonomously, it lacks full corporate powers. In addition, the Governor and/or the General Assembly appoints most of its board members and budgets a significant portion of its funds.

The accompanying financial statements present the financial position and the results of operations of only that portion of the funds and account groups of the State of South Carolina that is attributable to the transactions of the Commission.

#### **Basis of Presentation and Description of Funds**

The Commission uses funds and account groups to report its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

A fund is a separate fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with related liabilities and residual equities or balances and changes therein. These accounts are segregated to carry on specific activities or attain certain objectives in accordance with applicable regulations, restrictions, or limitations. Separate accounts are maintained for each fund; however, in the accompanying financial statements, funds that have similar characteristics have been combined into fund types. Accordingly, all financial transactions in the combined statements have been reported by fund type. An account group, on the other hand, is a financial reporting device designed to provide accountability for certain assets and liabilities that are not recorded in the funds because they do not directly affect net expendable available financial resources.

The Commission only has a government fund category. The Commission reports its activity in three types of governmental fund types: general, special revenue and capital projects.

#### **Governmental Fund Types**

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed and are used to account for all or most of a government's general activities, including the collection and disbursement of earmarked monies (special revenue funds), and the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of general fixed assets (capital projects funds). Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used; current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they are to be paid; the difference between the assets and liabilities is fund balance.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000

#### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

General Fund - The general fund accounts for all activities except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Revenues include the annual state appropriation as approved by the General Assembly, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Inc. (CPB) grant funds, program sales, royalties, charges for services, contributed support and cost reimbursements. The revenues are used for general ongoing governmental services such as administration, maintenance, program development and production, transmission and reception of programs, and debt service. Program sales revenues report amounts received from State agencies, the ETV Endowment and others for services related to and for support of programming, production and broadcasting of programs. The Commission reports as charges for services revenue income from the ETV Endowment primarily for reimbursement of administrative services and other costs and income from State agencies and other entities for services not related to production of programs and for certain equipment.

In addition, the general fund includes the receipts and disbursements of monies from other state agencies related to the dual employment of Commission employees and receipts (charges for services) and disbursements (equipment purchased for resale) of monies used for equipment purchased for resale related to the satellite installation of school districts program authorized by the General Assembly.

**Special Revenue Fund** - The special revenue fund generally records the expenditure of revenues and contributions that are restricted to specific programs or projects. Revenues and contributions are derived from grants that are restricted for certain purposes. The special revenue fund recognizes revenue when the expenditure is incurred. Included in the special revenue funds are State Education Improvement Act (EIA) grants.

Capital Projects Fund – The capital projects fund accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition of equipment or the construction of capital projects either when the project extends beyond a single fiscal year or the equipment expenditures are acquired with capital improvement bond proceeds or Capital Reserve Fund appropriations. Some of the equipment purchases through the capital projects fund are not capitalized because they do not meet the Commission's capitalization policy. Resources are derived from capital improvement bond proceeds issued by the State of South Carolina, Capital Reserve Fund appropriations, as well as State appropriations, and funding from federal grants and private sources restricted to capital asset transactions reported in this fund type. Also included are EIA grant funds to be used for capital expenditures. The fund balance account related to these capital projects is titled reserved for capital projects and equipment.

#### **Account Groups**

General Fixed Assets Account Group — General fixed asset acquisitions require the use of governmental fund financial resources and are recorded as expenditures but they are not assets of any fund but of the governmental unit as an instrumentality. Equipment and building additions are recorded as expenditures of the applicable governmental fund providing the expendable resources upon acquisition and simultaneously capitalized at cost in the general fixed asset account group. Equipment additions that are obtained through installment agreements including notes payable and capital leases are capitalized in the general fixed assets account group in the year of acquisition at their total costs, excluding interest charges. Payments of principal and interest on such agreements are recorded as equipment, debt service, or other expenditures within the applicable program category of the general fund when the installment agreement payments are made. Construction expenditures are recorded at cost when incurred and simultaneously capitalized as construction in progress in the general fixed assets account group. When an improvement is placed in service, it is then reclassified from construction in progress to the appropriate improvement classification, as applicable. Generally, capital improvements are funded through annual appropriations by the General Assembly, Capital Reserve Fund appropriations or State Capital Improvement Bond proceeds.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000

#### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

The current policy of the Commission is to capitalize items costing \$500 or more, with a minimum expected useful life of three years. Assets contributed by another state agency are recorded at the acquisition cost to that agency. Other donated assets are recorded at fair market value at the date of the gift. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for governmental entities, a provision for depreciation of general fixed assets is not recorded.

Interest cost incurred, less any interest earnings on borrowed funds, on significant capital improvements is capitalized as a cost of the project during the construction period. Land is capitalized when purchased at cost. Improvements to land are capitalized when complete at cost.

Certain fixed assets, such as land improvements and transmission and reception towers, of the Commission could be considered infrastructure since the assets are immovable and may be considered "public domain". These assets are capitalized in the general fixed assets account group as buildings and improvements.

**General Long-Term Debt Account Group** - This account group is used to account for the outstanding balance of any unmatured general long-term liabilities that are expected to be financed from governmental funds. Currently, these liabilities include compensated absences and the principal portion owed on capital lease obligations and notes payable.

#### **Basis of Accounting**

All governmental funds are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus whereby only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases and decreases in net current assets.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is utilized for governmental fund types. Under this method, revenues and other fund financial resources are recognized when they become measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current fiscal year. Available means collected soon enough after year-end (30 days) to pay current year expenditures. Reimbursement type grants for the Commission are recorded as revenue when the related expenditures are incurred. Expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt, which is recognized when due. Further, inventory items are reported as expenditures when purchased and payments for insurance and similar services benefiting more than one period are recognized as an expenditure in the year of payment.

#### **Budget Policy**

The Commission is granted an annual appropriation for operating purposes by the General Assembly. The appropriation as enacted becomes the legal operating budget for the Department. The Appropriation Act authorizes expenditures from funds appropriated from the General Fund of the State and authorizes expenditures of total funds. The Total Funds column in the Appropriation Act for each individual budgetary unit authorizes expenditures from all budgeted resources. A revenue budget is not adopted for individual budgetary units. The General Assembly enacts the budget through passage of line-item appropriations by program within budgetary unit within budgetary fund category, State General Fund or other budgeted funds. Budgetary control is maintained at the line-item level of the budgetary entity. Agencies may process disbursement vouchers in the State's budgetary accounting system only if enough cash and appropriation authorization exist.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000

#### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

Transfers of funds may be approved by the State Budget and Control Board under its authority or by the agency as set forth in Appropriation Act Proviso 72.14 as follows: Agencies shall be authorized to transfer appropriations within programs and within the agency with notification to the Division of Budget and Analyses and the State Comptroller General. No such transfer may exceed twenty percent of the program budget. Transfers from personal services accounts or from other operating accounts may be restricted to any level set by the Board.

During the fiscal year-end closeout period in July, agencies may continue to charge vendor, interagency, and interfund payments for the fiscal year to that fiscal year's appropriations. Any unexpended State General Fund monies as of June 30 automatically lapse to the General Fund of the State on July 31 unless authorization is received from the General Assembly to carry over the funds to the ensuing fiscal year. State law does not require the use of encumbrance accounting.

State law does not precisely define the budgetary basis of accounting. The current Appropriation Act states that the General Assembly intends to appropriate all State funds and to authorize and/or appropriate the use of all other monies to operate State government for the current fiscal year. The State's annual budget is prepared primarily on the modified accrual basis of accounting with several exceptions, principally the cash disbursements basis for payroll expenditures. Because the legally prescribed budgetary basis differs materially from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), actual amounts in the accompanying budgetary comparison statement are presented on the budgetary basis. A reconciliation of the differences between the budgetary and GAAP basis is presented in Note 2.

The Statement of Expenditures – Budget and Actual – Total Budgeted Funds presents actual expenditures on the budgetary basis of accounting compared to the legally adopted and modified budget on a line-item level of expenditure basis. The level of legal control for each agency is reported in a publication of the State Comptroller General's Office titled <u>A Detailed Report of Appropriations and Expenditures</u> for each fiscal year.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

The amounts shown in the financial statements as "cash and cash equivalents" represent petty cash, cash on hand with the State Treasurer, and cash invested in various instruments by the State Treasurer as part of the State's internal cash management pool.

Most State agencies, including the Commission, participate in the State's internal cash management pool. Because the cash management pool operates as a demand deposit account, amounts invested in the pool are classified as cash and cash equivalents. The State Treasurer administers the cash management pool. The pool includes some long-term investments such as obligations of the United States and certain agencies of the United States, obligations of the State of South Carolina and certain of its political subdivisions, certificates of deposit, collateralized repurchase agreements, and certain corporate bonds. For credit risk information pertaining to the cash management pool, see the deposits disclosure in Note 4.

The State's internal cash management pool consists of a general deposit account and several special deposit accounts. The State records each fund's equity interest in the general deposit account; however, all earnings on that account are credited to the General Fund of the State. The Commission records and reports its deposits in the general deposit accounts at cost and records and reports its deposits in the special deposit accounts at fair value. Investments held by the pool are recorded at fair

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000

#### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents (Continued)

value. Interest earned by the Commission's special deposit accounts is posted to the Commission's account at the end of each month and is retained. Interest earnings are allocated based on the percentage of the Commission's accumulated daily interest receivable to the total income receivable of the pool. Reported interest income includes interest earnings at the stated rate, realized gains/losses, and unrealized gains/losses arising from changes in the fair value of investments in the pool. Realized gains and losses are allocated daily and are included in the accumulated income receivable. Unrealized gains and losses are allocated at year-end based on the percentage ownership in the pool.

Some State Treasurer accounts are not included in the State's internal cash management pool because of restrictions on the use of the funds. For those accounts, cash equivalents include investments in short-term highly liquid securities having an initial maturity of three months or less at the time of acquisition.

#### **Cost Incurred for Programs Not Telecast**

Cost incurred for programs not telecast is accounted for using the purchase method whereby these costs are recorded as expenditures when the expenditure is incurred and the cost incurred for programs not telecast at year end is reflected at cost in the asset section of the balance sheet. For financial statement purposes, costs incurred for programs not telecast as of each year end are offset by a reserved fund balance account because the asset does not represent resources available for expenditures.

#### **Compensated Absences**

Generally all permanent full-time State employees and certain part-time employees scheduled to work at least one-half of the agency's work week are entitled to accrue and carry forward at calendar year-end maximums of 180 days sick leave and of 45 days annual vacation leave. Upon termination of State employment, employees are entitled to be paid for accumulated unused annual vacation leave up to the maximum, but are not entitled to any payment for unused sick leave. The compensated absences liability includes accrued annual leave and compensatory holiday leave earned for which the employees are entitled to paid time off or payment at termination. The leave liability also includes an estimate for accrued sick leave and leave from the agency's leave transfer pool for employees who have been approved as leave recipients under personal emergency circumstances which commenced on or before June 30, 2000. The Commission calculates the gross compensated absences liability based on recorded balances of unused leave. The entire unpaid liability for which the employer expects to compensate employees through paid time off or cash payments, inventoried at fiscal year-end current salary costs and the cost of the salary-related benefit payments, is recorded in the general long-term debt group of accounts.

#### **Fund Balance**

The equity section of the balance sheet includes two major fund balance elements: reserved and unreserved, (designated or undesignated). Reserves either (1) satisfy legal covenants that require that a portion of the balance be segregated for a specific future use or (2) identify the portion of the fund balance that is not appropriable for future discretionary expenditures. The reserved portion represents amounts that are legally segregated for a specific use; the remaining portion of fund balance should be reported as unreserved. Designated unreserved fund balances represent management's tentative plans for future use of financial resources. All other current resources are shown as unreserved, undesignated on the balance sheet.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000

#### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

#### **Contributed Support**

Contributed support consisting of expenditures incurred on behalf of the entity is recorded as revenues and expenditures in the general fund as services are provided. The principal portion of contributed support is provided by the ETV Endowment of South Carolina. Additional support is provided by State agencies and various school districts in the state. Support by these entities includes payments on behalf of the Commission, primarily for program production or purchase, such as advertising, project development, general and administrative expenditures and fund raising expenditures which are reported primarily in cultural and performing arts general support and service expenditures by the Commission at a value equal to the actual cost to the contributing entity.

#### **Interfund Transactions**

Nonrecurring or nonroutine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. All other interfund transfers are reported as operating transfers in the period in which the interfund receivable or payable arises. There were no interfund transfers during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000.

#### **Program Library**

The Commission maintains a collection of all programs telecast by the Commission since inception. As records and values for the cost associated with these programs do not exist, the Commission does not capitalize the collection in its general fixed assets account group.

#### **Deferred Revenue**

Deferred revenue in the general fund is recorded for the accounts receivable that are measurable but not available at year-end. Deferred revenue reflected within the special revenue funds consist of certain EIA and private grant contract revenue received before services required by the grantor or donor have been rendered.

#### **CPB Grants**

The Commission annually receives a grant from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Inc. (CPB). The CPB is a non-federal, non-governmental, not-for-profit organization that receives grants from the federal government, the private sector, and other sources. The CPB then allocates grants to public television stations nationwide for community service and these funds are unrestricted for broadcasting operations.

#### **Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000

#### NOTE 2. BUDGETARY REPORTING BASIS:

The financial statements prepared on the legally enacted basis differ from the GAAP basis statements. Not all of the Commission's accounts and funds are included in the Commissions total funds authorized by the General Assembly. Consequently, the statement of expenditures – budget and actual – total budgeted funds presents only those funds for which a legal basis budget was enacted. Because the contributed support accounts of the General Fund are unbudgeted, they are not included in the budgetary comparison statements. Otherwise, the statement includes the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds and Capital Projects Funds.

Adjustments from the GAAP basis of accounting to the budgetary basis of accounting consist principally of reclassification from financial statement fund types to budgetary fund categories, reversals of payroll accruals and the related fringe benefits and removal of unbudgeted amounts.

	F	inancial Stateme	Budgetary Fund Category		
		Fund Type			
		Special	Capital	General	
	General	Revenue	Projects	Fund	Other
Expenditures on GAAP Basis	\$ 40,973,205	\$ 1,353,623	\$ 6,046,623	\$	\$
Fund reclassifications:					·
State appropriation	(20,378,985)			20,378,985	
Grants	(3,198,254)	(1,353,623)	(353,512)		4,905,389
Other	(5,161,945)		(5,693,111)		10,855,056
Unbudgeted	(12,234,021)				
Net accruals:					
Personal services and					
employer contributions				(3,548)	(46,122)
Expenditures on legal basis	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ 0-	\$20,375,437	\$ 15,714,323

#### NOTE 3. STATE APPROPRIATION:

The following represents a reconciliation of the Appropriations Act for the period ended June 30, 2000 as originally enacted by the General Assembly to State appropriation revenue as reported in the general fund.

Original appropriation Allocations by State Budget & Control Board:	\$	19,650,159
Employee base pay increase (Proviso 63C.10) 401K employee deferred compensation match and related		378,624
employee benefits (Proviso 72.48) Supplemental appropriation from surplus State General Fund revenues for Partnership for Distance		15, <b>4</b> 57
Learning (Part IV of the 2000 Appropriations Act)	_	669,000
Adjusted Appropriation, Budgetary Basis		20,713,240
Accrual adjustments: Funding for personal services and employer contributions	_	3, 548
Accrual basis State appropriation revenue	<u>\$</u>	20,716,788

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000

#### NOTE 3. STATE APPROPRIATION: (CONTINUED)

The total amount of 2000 State appropriated funds authorized to be carried forward to fiscal year 2001 was \$463,842. Pursuant to Proviso 72.44 of the 2000-2001 Appropriations Act, the Commission carried forward \$136,814. That legislation allows for a carryforward of unspent fiscal year 1999-2000 appropriation up to a maximum 10% of the Commission's original appropriation less any reduction to the 1999-2000 fiscal year excluding amounts carried forward under separate carryforward authority. The Commission also carried forward \$327,028 of the supplemental appropriation as allowed by Part IV of the 2000 Appropriations Act.

The amount of 1999 State appropriated authorized funds brought forward to fiscal year 2000 was \$126,039 under Proviso 72.48 of the 2000 Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1999-2000 expenditures. The proviso allowed for a carry forward of up to a maximum of 10% of its original appropriation less any reductions.

#### NOTE 4. DEPOSITS:

All deposits of the Commission are under the control of the State Treasurer who, by law, has sole authority for investing State funds.

The following schedule reconciles deposits within the footnotes to the balance sheet amounts:

Balance Sheet		<u>Footnotes</u>	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$10,235,983	Petty Cash Deposits Held by State Treasure	\$ 200 10,235,783
Totals	\$10,235,983	Totals	\$10.235.983

#### **Deposits Held by State Treasurer**

State law requires full collateralization of all State Treasurer bank balances. The State Treasurer must correct any deficiencies in collateral within seven days.

With respect to investments in the State's internal cash management pool, all of the State Treasurer's investments are insured or registered or are investments for which the securities are held by the State or its agent in the State's name. Information pertaining to reported amounts, fair values, and credit risk of the State Treasurer's investments is disclosed in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the State of South Carolina.

Cash and cash equivalents reported on the balance sheet and interest/investment income reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance include \$95 in unrealized losses as of June 30, 2000.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000

#### NOTE 5. CHANGES IN GENERAL FIXED ASSETS:

A summary of changes in general fixed assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000 follows:

	Balances, June 30, 1999 as restated (A)	Additions	<u>Deletions</u>	Balances, June 30, 2000
Land and improvements	\$ 493,132	\$	\$	\$ 493,132
Buildings and improvements	32,990,386	1,611,840		34,602,226
Equipment	66,198,881	6,248,895	471,837	71,975,939
Assets held for sale	<u>1,414,875</u>		<u>1,414,875</u>	- 0 -
	<u>\$101,097,274</u>	<u>\$7,860,735</u>	<u>\$ 1,886,712</u>	\$107,071,2 <u>97</u>
(A) See Note 19				

(A) See Note 19

The assets held for sale were those for the Commissions former headquarter's Millwood location which were sold in the current year for \$561,980. Pursuant to Proviso 6.3 in the 2000 and 2001 Appropriation Acts, the \$561,980 was carried forward to fiscal year 2001 to be used for equipment purchases and renovations of the new facility.

#### NOTE 6. DUE FROM THE GENERAL FUND OF THE STATE:

The amount receivable represents funds due from the State General Fund for personal services and employer contributions of Commission salaries and the cost of related employee benefits funded by State appropriations accrued at June 30 but paid in July. Personal services and employer contributions applicable to funding sources other than State appropriations are accrued as expenditures at year end but are not included in the receivable from the General Fund of the State.

#### NOTE 7. LEASES:

#### **Capital Lease**

The capital lease payable as of June 30, 2000 consists of a capital lease obligation due to a commercial lender pursuant to Section 59-7-50 of the South Carolina Code of Laws of 1976, as amended for the purchase of an AT&T satellite. The obligation as executed on December 30, 1993 requires annual installments of \$1,311,022 on July 15<sup>th</sup> of each year, with a final maturity on July 15, 2001. The obligation bears an effective annual interest rate of 4.25% per annum and is collateralized by a satellite costing \$10,400,000.

As of June 30, 2000, the present value of the future minimum capital lease obligations and minimum annual lease payments for the capital leases follows:

Fiscal year ending June 30,

2001 2002	\$ 1,311,022 1,311,022
Less: Interest costs	2,622,044 158,233
Present value of net minimum payments	<u>\$ 2,463,811</u>

For capital lease expenditures for fiscal year 2000, debt service was funded from State General Fund appropriations. Total interest expenditures incurred by the Commission for the capital lease for the year ended June 30, 2000 was \$153,960.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000

#### NOTE 7. LEASES: (CONTINUED)

The satellite was launched in December, 1993 and is guaranteed by AT&T against failure for a period of 12 years. In the event such failure occurs, AT&T has agreed to replace the satellite. There is no commitment on the part of the Commission to repair or maintain the satellite.

#### **Operating Leases**

The Commission conducts part of its operations from leased facilities which include towers and office space. These leases expire beginning with fiscal year 2001 and continue through fiscal year 2007. The Commission has the option to renew the tower leases upon the expiration of the lease term under conditions agreeable to both parties which primarily is an increase in the lease payment based on the CPI index. All leases with terms of more than twelve months are cancelable without penalty to the Commission should the General Assembly not provide funding for these leases. The Commission also leases equipment on a month to month basis. In the normal course of business, operating leases are generally renewed or replaced by other leases. The Commission is responsible for maintenance on most leased property. Rental expenditures under all operating leases totaled approximately \$414,000 for the year ended June 30, 2000.

At June 30, 2000, the Commission's obligations under noncancelable operating leases having remaining terms in excess of one year are as follows:

#### Fiscal year ending June 30,

2001	\$ 334,161
2002	335,122
2003	260,879
2004	245,946
2005	203,299
Thereafter	135,428
Total	\$ 1,514,835

#### NOTE 8. NOTE PAYABLE:

On May 25, 1999, the Commission borrowed \$7,400,000 under a note payable from a financial institution. Annual payments of \$1,263,058 including interest at 4.66% are due each May 28<sup>th</sup> with final maturity on May 28, 2006. The note is secured by equipment with an original cost of approximately \$17,500,000.

Total principal and interest payments on the note payable during the fiscal year were \$918,372 and \$344,686 respectively.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000

#### NOTE 8. NOTE PAYABLE: (CONTINUED)

Details of annual debt service, including interest, for each year are as follows:

Year ending June 30,	F	Principal	Interest	Total
2001	\$	961,149	\$ 301,909	\$ 1,263,058
2002		1,005,919	257,139	1,263,058
2003		1,052,773	210,285	1,263,058
2004		1,101,811	161,247	1,263,058
2005		1,153,132	109,926	1,263,058
Thereafter		1,206,844	56,214	1,263,058
Total debt service obligations	\$	6,481,628	\$ 1,096,720	\$ 7,578,348

#### NOTE 9. CHANGES IN GENERAL LONG-TERM DEBT:

A summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2000 was:

	Balance, July 1, 1999,	Additions	Retirements	Balance, June 30, 2000
Note payable Obligation under capital lease Accrued compensated absences	\$ 7,400,000 3,620,873	\$	\$ 918,372 1,157,062	\$ 6,481,628 2,463,811
and related benefits	<u>1,854,341</u>	52,730		1,907,071
	\$ <u>12,875,214</u>	\$ 52,730	<u>\$ 2,075,434</u>	\$ 10,852,510

The change in accrued compensated absences and related benefits is reported at net since the amounts for gross additions/retirements are not available.

#### NOTE 10. STATE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND PROCEEDS RECEIVABLE:

In the current and prior years, the State authorized funds for improvements and expansion of facilities and for debt service using the proceeds of state capital improvement bonds. As capital projects are authorized by the State Budget and Control Board, the bond proceeds are allocated to the projects. The Commission records the proceeds as revenue in the capital projects fund when the monies must be spent for the acquisition of capital assets when the bonds are authorized. The Commission is not obligated to repay state capital improvement bonds. These authorized funds can be requested as needed once State authorities have given approval to begin specific projects. The total balance receivable for the undrawn portions of the authorizations are reported in the balance sheet as "State capital improvement bond proceeds receivable". A summary of the balances receivable from these authorizations as of June 30, 2000 follows:

<u>Act</u>	Total <u>Authorized</u>	Amount Drawn in <u>Prior Years</u>	Amount Drawn in Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2000	Balance Authorized June 30, 2000
518 of 1980 28 of 1999	\$ 2,621,646 10,000,000	\$ 2,587,712	\$ 26,316 3,411,403	\$ 7,618 6,588,597
	<u>\$12,621,646</u>	<u>\$ 2,587,712</u>	\$ 3,437,719	<u>\$ 6,596,215</u>

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000

#### NOTE 11. DUE FROM CAPITAL RESERVE FUND:

In fiscal year 1990, the Commission received a Capital Reserve appropriation of \$4,000,000 for construction and new equipment for its new facility. In fiscal year 1997, the Commission received an additional transfer of \$3,500,000 of Capital Reserve Funds from the State Budget and Control Board (B&CB) for Instructional Television Fixed Service (ITFS) Expansion. An additional \$3,500,000 was received in fiscal year 1999 for the same purpose as the 1997 appropriation. The unspent portion at June 30, 2000 from each of the appropriations described above is restricted to expenditure for the purpose for which the funds were originally appropriated and the total balance is reported as an asset in the Capital Projects Fund. The Commission can request these funds as capital expenditures are made. As provided by Proviso 6.5 of the 2000 Appropriations Act, the Commission brought forward the unexpended balance of those funds at June 30, 1999 to fiscal year 2000 for K-12 school technology funding. As provided by Proviso 6.5 of the 2001 Appropriations Act, the Commission brought forward the \$21,746 and the \$1,349,047 to fiscal year 2001 for school technology funding. The Commission has no carryover authority on the \$8,826 remaining from the 1990 appropriation and plans on remitting it to the State general fund in fiscal year 2001.

A summary of the activity for these funds as of June 30, 2000 follows:

Total	Amount Drawn		
	Amount	in Fiscal	Balance of
	Drawn in	Year Ended	Appropriation
<u>Appropriation</u>	Prior Years	<u>June 30, 2000</u>	<u>to Be Drawn</u>
\$ 4,000,000	\$3,991,174	\$	\$ 8.826
3,500,000	3,465,195	13,059	21.746
<u>3,500,000</u>		2,150,953	1,349,047
<u>\$11,000,000</u>	<u>\$7,456,369</u>	\$2,164,012	\$ 1,379,619

#### **NOTE 12. RELATED PARTY:**

A major portion of the funding of the Commission is provided by the ETV Endowment of South Carolina, Inc. (the Endowment), a separately chartered eleemosynary corporation governed by an independent board of trustees over whom the Commission exercises no control. The Endowment provides support services for the Commission through the purchasing and underwriting of various programming. During the year ended June 30, 2000, the Endowment disbursed \$8,483,483 on behalf of the Commission for programs, development, advertising and other costs. The disbursements have been recorded as revenue under contributed support and expenditures under Internal Administration, Public Affairs General Support and Services, Community Education General Support and Services and Cultural and Performing Arts General Support and Services in the General Fund. In addition, the Commission received \$801,266 from the Endowment which is reported primarily as program sales and charges for services revenue.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000

#### NOTE 12. RELATED PARTY: (CONTINUED)

Summarized financial information for the Endowment as of and for the year ended June 30, 2000 is as follows:

As of June 30, 2000

Current assets Other assets	\$11,938,289 
Total assets	<u>\$12,657,476</u>
Current liabilities Total net assets	\$ 1,240,904 
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>\$12,657,476</u>
For year ended June 30, 2000	
Revenues Expenses Change in net assets	\$12,982,795 

#### NOTE 13. TRANSACTIONS WITH OTHER STATE AGENCIES:

The Commission has significant transactions with the State of South Carolina and various State agencies.

Services received at no cost from State agencies include maintenance of certain accounting records and payroll and disbursement processing from the Comptroller General; debt assistance services, check preparation and banking from the State Treasurer; legal services from the Attorney General; and records storage from the Department of Archives and History. Other services received at no cost from the various divisions of the State Budget and Control Board include retirement plan administration, insurance plan administration, procurement services, grant services, audit services, personnel management, assistance in the preparation of the State Budget, property management and record keeping, review and approval of certain budget amendments and other centralized functions.

The Commission had financial transactions with various State agencies during the fiscal year. Significant payments were made to divisions of the State Budget and Control Board for retirement and insurance plan contributions, vehicle rental, insurance coverage, office supplies, printing, telephone, and interagency mail. Significant payments were also made during the year to the State Accident Fund and the Employment Security Commission for worker's compensation and unemployment insurance, respectively. The fiscal year expenditures applicable to these transactions are not readily available.

During the fiscal year, various other State agencies of South Carolina provided services at no charge to the Commission in connection with joint projects. The reported related expenditures are reported under General Support and Services under the classifications of public education, higher education and agency services. The value of contributed services which are reflected in the accompanying combined financial statements are summarized as follows:

#### Name of Agency

Department of Public Safety	\$ 40.703
Employment Security Commission	73.925
University of South Carolina	959,500
Clemson University	961,216
Medical University of South Carolina	<u>251,168</u>
	\$2,286,512

The amounts are shown as revenue under contributed support.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000

#### NOTE 13. TRANSACTIONS WITH OTHER STATE AGENCIES: (CONTINUED)

The Commission provided no services free of charge to other State agencies during the fiscal year. Program sales revenues include fees charged for services provided to the following State agencies which include programming, production, and broadcasting:

#### Name of Agency

Department of Public Safety	\$ 421,627
Medical University of South Carolina	103,118
University of South Carolina	119.962
Department of Health and Environmental Control	22,755
Commission for the Blind	50,564
Department of Mental Health	19,795
State Department of Education	11,806
Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism	41,723
Winthrop University	23,242
SC State University	56,877
Clemson University	33,965
Department of Commerce	11,027
Other State agencies less than \$10,000	65,966
	\$ 982,427

During the year, the Commission purchased services from various State agencies. These expenditures are reported primarily under the classification of Internal Administration primarily for taxes, insurance telecommunications and other contracted services and were paid to the following State agencies:

#### Name of Agency

Department of Revenue and Taxation	\$ 55,447
University of South Carolina	150,343
South Carolina State University	28,135
Clemson University	22,437
Coastal Carolina University	11,967
SC Budget and Control Board	2,624,971
Comptroller General	11,099
State Accident Fund	58,429
Other state agencies under \$10,000	33,375
Total	\$ 2,996,203

#### NOTE 14. PENSION PLAN AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS:

All employees of the Commission are covered by a retirement plan through the South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Retirement Division of the State Budget and Control Board, a public employee retirement system. Generally all state employees are required to participate in and contribute to the System as a condition of employment unless exempted by law as provided in Section 9-1-480 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. This plan provides annuity benefits as well as disability, cost of living adjustment, death and group-life insurance benefits to eligible employees and retirees.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000

#### NOTE 14. PENSION PLAN AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS: (CONTINUED)

The Retirement Division maintains four independent defined benefit plans and issues its own publicly available Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) which includes financial statements and required supplementary information. A copy of the separately issued CAFR may be obtained by writing to the Retirement Division, 202 Arbor Lake Drive, Columbia, South Carolina, 29223. Furthermore, the Division and the four pension plans are included in the CAFR of the State of South Carolina.

Under SCRS employees are eligible for a full service retirement annuity upon reaching age 65 or completion of 30 years credited service. The benefit formula for full benefits effective July 1, 1989, for the System is 1.82% of an employee's average final compensation multiplied by the number of years of creditable service. An early retirement option with reduced benefits is available as early as age 55. Employees are vested for a deferred annuity after five years service and qualify for a survivor's benefit upon 15 years credited service. Disability annuity benefits are payable to employees totally and permanently disabled provided they have a minimum of 5 years of credited service. A group-life insurance benefit equal to an employee's annual rate of compensation is payable upon the death of an active employee with a minimum of one year of credited service.

Since July 1, 1988, employees participating in the SCRS have been required to contribute 6 percent of all compensation. Effective July 1, 1999, the employer contribution rate became 9.50 percent which included a 1.95 percent surcharge to fund retiree health and dental insurance coverage. Effective January 1, 2000 the surcharge to fund retiree health and dental insurance coverage was increased to 2.16 percent and the employer contribution rate became 9.71 percent to cover the cost of providing such services. The Commission's actual contributions to the SCRS for the years ended June 30, 2000, 1999, and 1998, were approximately \$844,000, \$814,000, and \$778,000, respectively, and equaled the required contributions of 7.55 percent (excluding the surcharge) for each year. Also, the Commission paid employer group-life insurance contributions of approximately \$16,800 in the current fiscal year at the rate of .15 percent of compensation.

The amounts paid by the Commission for pension and group-life benefits are reported as expenditures in the applicable program category.

Article X, Section 16 of the South Carolina Constitution requires that all state operated retirement systems be funded on a sound actuarial basis. Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws of 1976, as amended, prescribes requirements relating to membership, benefit and employee/employer contributions for each retirement system. Employee and employer contribution rates to SCRS are actuarially determined. The surcharges to fund retiree health and dental insurance are not part of the actuarially established rates. Annual benefits, payable monthly for life, are based on length of service and on average final compensation (an annualized average of the employee's highest twelve consecutive quarters of compensation).

The Systems do not make separate measurement of assets and pension benefit obligations for individual employers. Under Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, the Commission's liability under the retirement plans is limited to the amount of contributions (stated as a percentage of covered payroll) established by the State Budget and Control Board. Therefore, the Commission's liability under the pension plan(s) is limited to the contribution requirements for the applicable year from amounts appropriated therefor in the South Carolina Appropriation Act and amounts from other applicable revenue sources. Accordingly, the Commission recognizes no contingent liability for unfunded costs associated with participation in the plans.

At retirement, employees participating in the SCRS or PORS may receive additional service credit for up to 90 days for accumulated unused sick leave.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000

#### NOTE 14. PENSION PLAN AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS: (CONTINUED)

An Act passed in the last General Assembly session, which had not been signed by the Governor as of June 30, 2000, will amend Chapter 1, Title 9 of the 1976 Code of Laws, relating to the South Carolina Retirement System effective July 1, 2000, with some provisions effective January 1, 2001. The amendment will enact the Teacher and Employee Retention Incentive Program, reduce from thirty to twenty-eight year the creditable service required to retire at any age without penalty and make other changes to the SCRS.

#### NOTE 15. POST RETIREMENT AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS:

In accordance with the South Carolina Code of Laws and the Annual Appropriations Act, the State of South Carolina provides certain health care, dental, and life insurance benefits to certain active and retired State employees and certain surviving dependents of retirees. All permanent full-time employees and certain permanent part-time employees of the Commission are eligible to receive these benefits. The State provides post employment health and dental benefits to employees who retire from State service or who terminated with at least 20 years of State service who meet one or more of the eligibility requirements, such as age, length of service, and hire date. Generally those who retire must have at least 10 years of retirement service credit to qualify for State funded benefits.

Benefits are effective at date of retirement when the employee is eligible for retirement benefits. These benefits are provided through annual appropriations by the General Assembly to the Department for its active employees and to the State Budget & Control Board for all participating State retirees, except the portion funded through the pension surcharge, and provided from other applicable revenue sources of JEDA for its active employees who are not funded by State General Fund appropriations. The State finances health and dental plan benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. Approximately 20,000 State retirees met these eligibility requirements at June 30, 1999.

The Commission recorded employer contribution expenditures applicable to these benefits in the amount of approximately \$861,000 for active employees for the year ended June 30, 2000. As discussed in Note 14, the Commission paid approximately \$230,000 applicable to the 1.95 percent surcharge for July 1, 1999 to December 31, 1999 and the 2.16 percent surcharge for January 1, 2000 to June 30, 2000 included with the employer contributions for retirement benefits. These amounts were remitted to the South Carolina Retirement Systems for distribution to the Office of Insurance Services for retiree health and dental insurance benefits. Information regarding the cost of insurance benefits applicable to the Department retirees is not available. By State law, the Commission has no liability for retirement benefits. Accordingly, the cost of providing these benefits for retirees is not included in the accompanying financial statements.

In addition, the State General Assembly periodically directs the Retirement Systems to pay supplemental (cost of living) increases to retirees. Such increases are primarily funded from System's earnings; however, a portion of the required amount is appropriated from the State General Fund annually for the SCRS benefits.

#### **NOTE 16. DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS:**

Several optional deferred compensation plans are available to State employees and employers of its political subdivisions. Certain employees of the Authority have elected to participate. The multiple-employer plans, created under Internal Revenue Code Section 457, 401(k), and 403(b), are administered by third parties and are not included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the State of South Carolina. Compensation deferred under the plans is placed in trust for the contributing employee. The State has no liability for losses under the plans. Employees may

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000

#### NOTE 16. DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

withdraw the current value of their contributions when they terminate State employment. Employees may also withdraw contributions prior to termination if they meet requirements specified by the applicable plan.

The State appropriated funds from unspent fiscal year 1998-1999 State General Fund appropriations above the ten percent set aside, for contributions to 401(k) accounts of eligible state employees whose salaries are funded from State General Fund appropriations. In addition, the 2000 Appropriations Act required State institutions and agencies to match certain 401(k) contributions by employees whose salaries are funded from its applicable revenue sources. The appropriated 401(k) match is limited to \$300. To be eligible an employee must have met the following eligibility requirements:

- (1) The employee was a permanent full-time State employee for 24 continuous months as of July 1, 1999 and was an employee on the date of distribution, and
- (2) The employee established a 401(k) account with annual contributions equal to the match (this requirement is not required for employees earning less the \$20,000).

In April, 2000 the agency made contributions from applicable funding sources of \$118 in total to the 401(k) account of each eligible State employee for a total of \$17,110 for all of the agency's employees. The expense is reported under general and administrative for the benefiting employer in the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in retained earnings.

#### NOTE 17. RISK MANAGEMENT:

The Commission is exposed to various risks of loss and maintains State or commercial insurance coverage for certain of those risks. Management believes such coverage is sufficient to preclude any significant uninsured losses for the covered risks. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from coverage in the prior year. Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three years. The Commission pays insurance premiums to certain other State agencies and commercial insurers to cover risks that may occur in normal operations. The insurers promise to pay to or on behalf of the insured for covered economic losses sustained during the policy period in accord with insurance policy and benefit program limits except for the deductibles.

State management believes it is more economical to manage certain risks internally and to set aside assets for claim settlement. Several State funds accumulate assets and the State itself assumes substantially all risks for the following:

- 1 Claims of State employees for unemployment compensation benefits (Employment Security Commission);
- 2. Claims of covered employees for workers' compensation benefits for job-related illnesses or injuries (State Accident Fund):
- 3. Claims of covered public employees for health and dental insurance benefits (Office of Insurance Services); and
- 4. Claims of covered public employees for long-term disability and group-life insurance benefits (Office of Insurance Services).

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000

#### NOTE 17. RISK MANAGEMENT: (CONTINUED)

Employees elect health coverage through either a health maintenance organization or through the State's self-insured plan. All of the other coverages listed above are through the applicable State self-insurance plan except dependent and optional life premiums which are remitted to commercial carriers.

The Commission and other entities pay premiums to the State's Insurance Reserve Fund (IRF) which issues policies, accumulates assets to cover the risks of loss, and pays claims incurred for covered losses related to the following assets, activities, and/or events:

Theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets:

- 2. Real property, its contents, and other equipment;
- Motor vehicles:
- 4. Torts: and
- Natural disasters.

The IRF is a self-insurer and purchases reinsurance to obtain certain services and specialized coverage and to limit losses in the areas of property, boiler and machinery, automobile liability. The IRF's rates are determined actuarially.

The Commission obtains coverage through a commercial insurer for employee fidelity bond insurance for all employees for losses arising from theft or misappropriation. The limit is \$25,000 per incident. The Commission self-insures above this amount because it feels the likelihood of loss is remote. No payments for uninsured losses were made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000

The Commission obtains broadcaster liability insurance through a commercial carrier covering media liability. The policy has a limit of \$1,000,000 with a \$5,000 deductible.

The Commission has recorded insurance premium expenses in the applicable program expenditure category. These expenses do not include estimated claim losses and estimable premium adjustments.

The Commission has not reported an estimated claims loss expenditure, and the related liability at June 30, 2000, based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10 <u>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues</u>, which states that a liability for claims must be reported if information prior to issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable and estimable for accrual that an asset has been impaired or liability has been incurred on or before June 30, 2000 and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable have not been satisfied.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000, the Commission was unable to obtain business interruption insurance at a cost it considered economically justifiable. In addition, the Commission's management believes for risk of loss the occurrence of which it considers a remote likelihood, it is more economical to manage such risks internally. The Commission does not derive any revenue from advertising; therefore, no loss of revenue would occur if transmission capabilities were impaired.

The Commission is unable to estimate lost revenues, the costs of relocation and temporary facilities for continuing operations, and the cost of replacement facilities for uninsured losses. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000, the Commission did not experience any losses as a result of business interruption.

In management's opinion, claim losses in excess of insurance coverage, if any, is unlikely and if it occurred, would not be significant. Therefore, no loss accrual has been made in these financial statements. Furthermore, there is no evidence of asset impairment or other information to indicate that a loss expense and liability should be accrued at year-end.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000

#### **NOTE 18. COMMITMENTS:**

As of June 30, 2000, the Commission had approximately \$1,930,000 in outstanding commitments primarily for purchases of supplies and equipment. The funding sources for these commitments consist primarily of capital improvement bond proceeds, capital reserve fund appropriations receivable, EIA funds, and other operating sources.

#### **NOTE 19. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS:**

The Commission recognized \$102,029 of EIA revenue and charged \$102,029 to special revenue fund internal administration expenditures in the year ended June 30, 1999 which should have been charged to the capital projects fund. As a result, in the special revenue fund, the EIA revenues and internal administration expenditures were overstated by \$102,029 and cash and deferred revenue were each understated by \$102,029. Equipment purchased and permanent improvement expenditures were understated and cash and fund balance were overstated in the capital projects fund by \$102,029.

The Commission also determined that \$393,261 charged to the community education general support and services expenditures should have been classified as public education general support and services expenditures in the year ended June 30, 1999 in the special revenue fund.

In 1997, the Commission reclassified \$766,384 from buildings and improvements to assets held for sale in the general fixed asset account group for its Millwood location. An additional \$197,525 of land and \$450,966 of building and improvements should have been reclassified.

Adjustments to prior year amounts were as follows:

	As Previously Reported	Restatement Adjustment	As <u>Restated</u>
Special Revenue Fund:			
Education Improvement Act revenue	\$ 1,216,425	\$ (102,029)	\$ 1,114,396
Internal administration	803,833	(102,029)	701,804
Public education general support and	•	(, ,	,
services expenditures	31,041	393,261	424,302
Community education general support	,		,
and services expenditures	462,750	(393,261)	69,489
Cash and cash equivalents	469,712	102,029	571,741
Deferred revenue	421,334	102,029	523,363
Capital Projects Fund: Equipment purchased and permanent			
improvement expenditures	2,770,003	102,029	2,872,032
Cash and cash equivalents	542,148	(102,029)	440,119
Fund balance	4,094,840	(102,029)	3,992,811
General Fixed Asset Account Group:			
Land and improvements	690,057	(197,525)	493,132
Building and improvements	33,441,352	(450,966)	32,990,386
Assets held for sale	766,384	648,491	1,414,875



## REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Mr. Thomas L. Wagner, Jr., CPA, State Auditor State of South Carolina Columbia, South Carolina

We have audited the financial statements of the South Carolina Educational Television Commission (the Commission) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2000, and have issued our report thereon dated December 6, 2000. We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

#### Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Commission's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Commission's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the general purpose financial statements begin audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we noted other matters involving the internal control over financial reporting that we have reported to management of the Commission as detailed on page 26.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Governor of South Carolina and Commission members and management of the Commission and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Rogers & Lalan, PA

December 6, 2000

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## SOUTH CAROLINA EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION COMMISSION MANAGEMENT LETTER COMMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000

#### **RECONCILIATIONS NOT PERFORMED**

The Commission did not reconcile its revenue, expenditures and cash balances to the Comptroller General monthly on a timely basis as required by Section 2.1.7.20 of the <u>Statewide Accounting and Reporting System Manual</u>. The Commission reconciled a number of months at the end of the year and had to prepare numerous entries to correct their internal records.

We recommend that all accounts be reconciled to the Comptroller General monthly in a timely manner. Any required entries should also be made at that time.

#### ACCRUED COMPENSATED ABSENCES REPORT NOT ACCURATE

Our test of the report supporting the accrued compensated absences balance disclosed that the liability was overstated because individuals were not turning in their leave slips in a timely manner. The deficiency was noted in 2 out of the 10 employees tested.

Section 3.17 of the <u>GAAP Closing Procedures Manual</u> prepared by the Comptroller General requires the closing package to report the actual accumulated unused leave balances at June 30. Also, good accounting and internal control procedures require the Department to accumulate and maintain accurate records that support the year-end accrued compensated absences balance.

We recommend the Commission implement data input and fiscal year-end cut-off procedures to ensure that all leave taken through June 30 is properly entered into the leave system before the compensated absences detail report is produced.

#### STATUS OF PRIOR FINDINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000

During our current audit, we reviewed the status of corrective action taken on the findings we reported in our report on the financial statements of the Commission dated December 3, 1999, resulting from the audit of the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 1999. We found that adequate corrective action has been taken on the comments regarding (1) journal entries not being signed or authorized and (2) errors in closing packages.

# MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSE APPENDIX A



December 15, 2000

Mr. Barry S. Laban, CPA Rogers and Laban, PA 1529 Hampton St. Columbia, S.C. 29201

Dear Mr. Laban:

This is in response to the Management Letter comments for the audit period ending June 30, 2000 for SC Educational Television.

Management Letter Comment: During our test of accrued leave we found that there were two employees that did not have the correct amount payable on the leave liability report because the leave taken reports were turned in too late to be reflected in the leave liability report. The difference in leave liability for these two employees is a total of \$319.42.

Management's Response: We concur with this finding. We will counsel all divisions to ensure that leave taken reports are submitted to our Human Resources Department more timely.

Management Letter Comment: The Commission did not reconcile its revenue, expenditures and cash balances to the Comptroller General monthly on a timely basis as required by Section 2.1.7.20 of <u>The Statewide Accounting and Reporting System Manual</u>. The Commission reconciled a number of months at the end of the fiscal year and had to prepare numerous entries to agree their records with the Comptroller General's.

Management's Response: We concur with this finding. Procedures have been implemented to ensure that monthly reconcilements are prepared in a timely manner.

Sincerely, David L. Croud

David L. Crouch Vice President for

Administrative Services